

# JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 18.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1876.

NO. 23.

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CLEMENT DOANE.

OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON  
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## ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES.

For Township Officers, each \$1.00  
For County " " 2.50  
For District, Circuit, or State, 5.00

E. D. CROOKS,

Physician & Surgeon

OFFICE—South Side of the Public Square,  
JASPER, INDIANA.

Offers his professional services to the citizens  
of Dubois county.  
March 24, 1876.—13

DR. A. W. BIGHAM,

Physician & Surgeon

OFFICE, at residence, Corner of Ninth and  
Newton Streets, JASPER, INDIANA.

Offers his professional services to the citizens  
of Dubois county.  
Feb. 21, 1876.—100

C. H. MASON, W. S. HUNTER

Attorneys at Law.

WILL practice in Dubois and adjoining counties.  
Will also attend Circuit Court in Warren, Dubois  
and Perry counties.

OFFICE—South Side of Public Square,  
Jas. Ind., Sept. 15th, 1875.—15.

ROD. JOHN BAKER, CLEMENT DOANE,

Attorneys at Law.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois county, and  
attend faithfully in business entrusted to them.  
Office in the "Courier" building, West Main Street.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoin-  
ing counties. Particular attention given to col-  
lection.

Office one door East of the St. Charles' Hotel.  
June 26, 1874.—47.

BRUNO BUETTNER,

Attorney at Law,

JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Dubois and  
Perry counties, Indiana. Jan 9, 1874.

Mathias Olinger,

—DEALER IN FURNITURE &—

Furniture & Coffins,

A cheap as the cheapest. Our motto is "Quick  
sales and small profits." The public patronage  
respectfully solicited.

MATHIAS OLINGER,  
Cor. Ohio & Europe Sts., FERDINAND, IND.  
April 26, 1875.—15

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP

WM. GASSER,

Work Main Street, opposite the Post Office.

JASPER, INDIANA.

HAS built and opened a new shop for all kinds of  
smith work. His long acquaintance with the citi-  
zens of Dubois county, and the well known good char-  
acter of his work, he trusts will give him a liberal share  
of patronage. His prices will be made to suit the times.  
Horse shoeing and fitting of wagons or bug-  
gies promptly attended to.

November 13th, 1874.—17

Good Times Coming!

—FOR—

CASH CUSTOMERS

—IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES

R. BECK

HAS received a full line of BOOTS and SHOES for  
summer wear, which he can insure to be none  
so good, and will sell, as heretofore, for a very small profit.  
Five per cent will be deducted for cash on homemade  
work—made in his own shop, and ten per cent will be de-  
ducted for cash on all Eastern work.

Come and see me.

R. BECK.

EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,

JASPER, IND.

May 19th, 1876.—15.

## NOT LOST.

The look of sympathy, the gentle word,  
Spoken so low that only Angels heard;  
The secret acts of pure self-sacrifice,  
Unseen by man, but marked by Angels' eyes.

The sacred music of tender strain,  
Wrung from a Poet's heart, by grief or  
pain,

And chanted timidly with doubt or fear,  
To busy crowds that scarcely pause to  
hear.

The silent tears that fall at dead of night,  
Over soiled robes, that once were pure  
and white;

The prayers that rise, like incense for  
the Soul,  
Longing for Christ, to make it pure and  
whole.

The happy dreams, that gladdened all  
our youth,  
When dreams had less of self, and more  
of truth;

The childhood's faith so simple and so  
sweet,  
Which sat like Mary at the Saviour's feet.

The kindly plan, devised for others good,  
So seldom guessed, so little understood;  
The quiet steadfast love that hopes to win  
Some wanderer from the ways of sin.

Not lost, oh Lord! for in Thy city bright,  
Our eyes shall see the past by clearer  
light;

And things long hidden from our gaze  
below,  
Thou wilt permit us in Thy sight to  
know.

Oh, hasten Lord! Thy greatest blessing  
give,  
That ever in Thy presence we may live:  
From this false world, our Soul would  
fain be free,

And ever dwell with Christ, Thy Son,  
and Thee.

For the Jasper Courier.

The Centennial.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.  
PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1876.

One hundred years ago to-day Richard  
Henry Lee, member of Congress from  
Virginia made a motion before that  
body, to declare America free and inde-  
pendent. This was one of the most im-  
portant motions ever made before that  
body, and it was no more than right  
that it was postponed for a few weeks  
in order to give time for deliberation.  
At the end of this time, a committee, of  
which Thomas Jefferson was chairman,  
made a report; on this vote was taken,  
the thirteen colonies voting by their  
delegates. The voting must have pro-  
ceeded with intense interest, because  
there was a tie until Pennsylvania was  
called; two delegates voting in the af-  
firmative and two in the negative, the  
tie still continued, the last delegate was  
called, and it must have been in the  
midst of the most solemn silence and  
the most intense anxiety that he arose  
in his place to cast the final vote; he  
must have felt that a most solemn re-  
sponsibility was resting upon him; it  
was for him to decide whether indepen-  
dence should be carried or lost;  
"but Judge John Morton firmly met  
the responsibility and voted 'yes,' and  
from that moment the United Colonies  
were declared independent States." His  
vote "decided the promulgation of the  
glorious diploma of American freedom."  
John Morton being censured by some  
of his friends, for his boldness in giving  
his casting vote for the Declaration of  
Independence, his prophetic spirit dic-  
tated from his death-bed, the following  
message to them: "Tell them that they  
will live to see the hour when they shall  
acknowledge it to have been the most  
glorious service that I ever rendered my  
country."

Has not that hour long since passed?  
This bold and decisive act constitutes  
an era in the history of the world. It,  
in connection with the success of the  
following struggle, has been the means  
of promoting liberty and independence  
until freedom has almost encircled the  
globe.

The place where this bold step was  
taken, has been called the "Mecca of  
American Nationality," and the "home  
of American Independence."

PHILADELPHIA.

This city was settled in 1682, by  
English Quakers, and hence called "the  
Quaker City." It is situated on the  
west bank of the Delaware river, 96 miles  
from the ocean. It continued to grow  
slowly but steadily, and in 1776 we find  
it the seat of the American Congress.  
In size it extended along the Delaware  
for a little over 1½ miles—from the river  
it extended west less than three-fourths  
of a mile. It was but a small city, and  
labored under all the inconveniences of  
that period, without Water works;  
without Gas light; without Railroads;  
without the Telegraph. In 1876, we find  
a far different city.

"In population and commercial im-  
portance, it is the first city in the State  
of Pennsylvania, and second in the

United States. In extent, variety, and  
value of manufactures, it is the first  
city in the United States and the second  
in the world. Philadelphia was settled  
in 1682, and has since grown steadily in  
population and importance, until the  
visitor in 1876 will find it a city with a  
population of 812,632, living in 151,153  
houses, supplied with its illuminating  
gas through 605 miles of pipe, at a cost  
of \$2.15 per thousand feet, and its  
Schuylkill water through 658 miles of  
pipe. It covers an area of 83,700 acres,  
(129 square miles), and has property  
valued at \$585,408,705. Philadelphia is  
a city of homes. In proportion to its  
population, it has a larger number of  
houses, and covers a greater number of  
acres of ground, than any other impor-  
tant city in the world."

## SCIENCE AND ART

occupy a high position; we find here  
the Academy of Natural Science unsur-  
passed, except by the British Museum.  
The Academy of Fine Arts, the American  
Philosophical Society, Fairmount Park  
Art Association, Franklin Institute,  
Germantown Scientific Society and the  
Philadelphia School of Design for Wo-  
men.

## COLLEGES

The educational facilities of the city  
are abundant and first class—Girard  
College is well known. It is an orphan's  
educational house; its buildings are  
among the finest of their kind in the  
world. It is now sustained by a fund  
of six millions of dollars, the gift of  
Stephen Girard. The College of Physi-  
cians—Jefferson Medical College, Phila-  
delphia Dental College, Women's Medi-  
cal College of Pennsylvania, and the  
University of Pennsylvania are among  
the leading institutions of learning.

## LIBRARIES

Among the libraries of the city, the  
following are worthy of special notice:  
American Merchants' Library, Friends'  
Library, James Page Library, Library  
of the German Society, Odd-Fellows'  
Library, Wm. Brotherton's Library,  
Mercantile Library and the Philadelphia  
Library, founded by Benjamin Frank-  
lin in 1731.

## RAILROADS AND STEAMSHIPS

Among the railroads centering in this  
city, are to be found some of the most  
powerful in the land. The Pennsylvania  
Central, which controls nearly  
7000 miles of railroad is known through-  
out the country. The Philadelphia and  
Reading railroad, running from the city  
into the Anthracite coal regions of Penn-  
sylvania, is one of the foremost corpora-  
tions of the land. During last Sum-  
mer the average amount of coal carried  
over their road and delivered at their  
wharves in the North-east part of the  
city daily, was equal to a train 16 miles  
long. The North Pennsylvania rail-  
road, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and  
Baltimore railroad, New Jersey South-  
ern railroad, Camden and Atlantic and  
the West Jersey railroad, are all well  
established and paying roads. The  
American Steamship Company is the  
only one sailing from the United States  
to Liverpool, under the American flag—  
their four steamers, which are first-class  
in every particular, are named respect-  
ively Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illi-  
nois. Beside this line from Philadel-  
phia, we may mention the International  
Steamship Company, the Philadelphia  
and Southern Mail Steam Ship Company,  
and the Boston and Philadelphia Steam  
Ship Company.

## HOTELS

At present, there are in the city about  
fifty hotels, having over fifty rooms,  
the largest one having one thousand rooms,  
sufficient to accommodate 4,500 guests.  
Among the first-class hotels, we may  
name the Continental, Trans-Conti-  
nental and Globe, each charging \$5 per  
day; the Girard, Colonnade, La Pierre,  
St. Cloud, Bingham, Merchants, United  
States and Aubrey, charging from \$3 to  
\$4.50 per day—these charges are ex-  
pected to remain unchanged during 1876.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS

First among these is Independence  
Hall, then comes the National Museum,  
Custom House, Public building; in  
course of construction, New Post-office,  
United States Mint, Eastern Penitenti-  
ary, House of Correction, House of  
Refuge, United States Arsenal, League  
Island Naval Station, Blockley Alms-  
house, Masonic Temple and Pennsy-  
lvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

## HOSPITALS

There are upwards of fifty Hospitals  
and Asylums, among which the princi-  
pal are the Charity Hospital, Hospital  
of the Protestant Episcopal Church, that  
of Jefferson College and of the Univer-  
sity of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Hos-  
pital and Pennsylvania Hospital.

## CHURCHES

The city is adorned with many beau-  
tiful churches. The Baptist owning 63,  
Methodist Episcopal 89, Presbyterian  
75, Protestant Episcopal 90, Roman  
Catholic 43. A number of these de-  
nomination have erected beautiful  
buildings for the sale of their religious  
publications; the Presbyterian building,  
1333 Chestnut street; the Baptist, 1422

Chestnut street; the Methodist, 1019  
Arch street; the American Sunday  
School Union, 1123 Chestnut street.  
The Y. M. C. A. have lately erected a  
very beautiful building for the use of its  
members—it has an audience room with  
a capacity for seating 1800 persons.

## FAIRMOUNT PARK

This is one of the greatest attractions  
that the city possesses—it lies to the  
North-western part of the city, and em-  
braces 2740 acres of land and water, the  
grounds are nicely laid out, and are  
"assuming the attractions which art  
and nature combined with industry,  
would be expected to produce, and on  
every side are to be seen indexes of that  
perfection of beauty soon to be realized.  
The ravine is now luxuriant with the  
verdure of Spring, the lovely mapletrees  
are in full leaf, and their fresh green  
tints are richly contrasted with the em-  
erald lines of the spruce and cedar, and  
the lighter shades of the hemlock. The  
pretty dells are covered with fresh  
springing grass, varied with cool, deli-  
cate ferns, and gemmed with violets,  
and the deep gullies are now filled with  
dark green foliage. From the bridge,  
which connects the South-eastern with  
the North-eastern sections of the  
grounds, nature can be seen in all her  
wildness, though this is here and there  
relieved by the well laid paths, rustic  
bridges and inviting seats which dot the  
landscape on every side." In this de-  
lightful place are situated the

## CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS

the principal of which we will notice.  
The main building is 1880 feet by 454  
feet. Its central span, in which the  
grand avenue is located, is 1832 feet by  
120 feet, it covers 21½ acres, the distance  
to be traveled in traversing it, is 1½  
miles. Cost, \$1,500,000 00.

## ART GALLERY

This building is also known by the  
name of Memorial Hall; it is fire-proof;  
built of granite, glass and iron. It is to  
remain as a permanent memorial of the  
nation's first Centennial Anniversary.  
It is on the west bank of the Schuylkill  
river, 122 feet above the level of the  
water, and on a terrace six feet above  
the level of the plateau. It is 365 feet  
by 210 feet, and surrounded by a central  
dome. It is to be used to display statu-  
ary and paintings. It covers 1½ acres,  
and the avenues measure 1½ miles.  
Cost, \$1,500,000.

## MACHINERY HALL

is 1402 feet by 360 feet, and has two  
main avenues 1360 feet long. It covers  
14 acres, and the avenues measure 5½  
miles. Cost, \$792,000. Here the visitor  
sees the machinery of all nations in op-  
eration, and samples of the products can  
be purchased.

## AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

is 826 feet by 560, the main central  
avenue is 70 feet wide and 826 feet long,  
with cross avenues. Here the visitor  
can see at the proper season, all kinds of  
agricultural implements in operation,  
and all kinds of stock. It covers 10½  
acres and the avenues measure 2 7-8  
miles, and cost \$300,000.

## NORTH-CENTRAL HALL

is 883 feet by 193 feet, it is in the centre  
of 40 acres, and is built of stone, brick,  
glass and iron. The centre of the con-  
servatory is decorated with a very beau-  
tiful marble fountain, surrounded by  
eight finely executed fountains as orna-  
ments to the centre one. This build-  
ing is illuminated with 3,500 gas burners.  
Here the visitor beholds the most beau-  
tiful tropical plants, and every variety  
of garden decoration. The rarest plants  
from all countries are continually meet-  
ing the eye of the beholder—the hall  
covers 1½ acres, and avenues ½ of a mile,  
the avenues surrounding and leading  
through the allotment of 40 acres, aggre-  
gate 3 miles. It cost \$251,867 00.

These are the principal buildings and  
cover in the aggregate 48½ acres. Their  
entire cost is estimated at \$6,724,850 00.  
There are, however, a large number of  
other buildings, such as the United  
States building, the British, German,  
Swedish and Japanese buildings. The  
various State buildings and Women's  
Pavilion, and many others too numerous  
to mention, covering altogether 26½  
acres; this makes a total of 75 acres in  
all, under cover within the main en-  
closure.

## ALPHA SIGMA

—They sat in the parlor and he  
squeezed her hand. "Oh, would this  
hand were mine," he sighed. "Why?"  
she simpered. "Because, if it was mine  
I could knock a bullock down with it  
better than a sledge hammer." The last  
seen of that young man he was trying to  
climb on the top of a house by means of  
a water spout.

—The Evansville Journal has de-  
manded Orth's removal from the Re-  
publican ticket. The Journal, we sup-  
pose, will support Williams if Orth does  
not withdraw.—[Ev. Courier.

—A Miss Stewart of Hamilton, On-  
tario, has recovered \$700 damages from  
a lever, who forsook her after an en-  
gagement of twenty-six years.

## Williams or Orth.

The temper of the people on the sub-  
ject of reform will be tested in the elec-  
tion in this state next October. The  
candidates are before the people. Wil-  
liams is a reformer. Orth belongs to  
the old regime, and is a fit nominee upon  
a platform that endorses the rascality  
of the Grant administration. Wil-  
liams is in favor of economy and re-  
trenchment. He has saved the govern-  
ment, by his own efforts, over fifty thou-  
sand dollars during the present session  
of Congress. Orth favors extravagance.  
He helped to prosecute unjust claims  
upon the government, he favored con-  
tinually extravagant appropriations in  
Congress. Williams is in favor of the  
greenback currency, opposes contraction  
and votes for a repeal of the resumption  
bill. Orth voted for the resumption  
bill, for he was in Congress at the time  
of its passage. He is a hard money man,  
and favors the policy of contraction.  
Williams is an honest old farmer, a  
friend of the people, plain, straightfor-  
ward and open. Orth is a trickster, a  
scheming attorney who defrauded a  
widow, who dabbles in speculative  
bonds, secured by his influence as a legis-  
lator. Williams is a true Democrat.  
Orth is an aristocrat. Williams is the  
friend of the people. Orth is the friend  
of the bondholder and monopolies.  
Williams has a long political record un-  
stained by a single dishonest act. Orth's  
record is so smirched that the Evans-  
ville Journal and other papers of the  
state of his own party will not ask the  
people to vote for him.

Can the people of this state, in times  
like the present, hesitate a moment in  
choosing the best man of the two? The  
case is a plain one. Partisan Radicals  
will vote for Orth. The masses of the  
people will choose Williams.—[Indian-  
apolis Sentinel.

—The Evansville Courier is a green-  
back paper, and says that not a green-  
back paper in the West will support  
Tilden if he is nominated at St. Louis.  
The Courier is for Hendricks. The  
Memphis Avalanche, which prefers Wil-  
liam Allen and William Kelley as the  
ticket for President and Vice-President,  
will support Hendricks with cheerfulness.  
Mr. Hendricks, however, is  
spoken of in some quarters as a hard  
money man. This is Mr. Hendricks'  
little game.—[Louisville Commercial.

We have seen this charge made against  
Mr. Hendricks by many papers of late,  
and we propose to give it a halt. Gov.  
Hendricks' position on the money  
question has been quite as clearly and  
emphatically defined by himself as that  
of any other public man in the country.  
He has explicitly stated that he is in  
favor of the gradual retirement of the  
National Bank notes, and the issue of  
notes directly by the Government; that  
the redemption act should be immedi-  
ately and unconditionally repealed; that  
a return to specie payments can, and  
should, only be brought about by an in-  
crease of the wealth of the nation. Gov-  
ernor Hendricks, if elected President,  
would sign any bill or bills compre-  
hending these views, and he is therefore,  
quite as advanced a greenback man as  
Allen, except in this: Hendricks be-  
lieves that gold and silver should not be  
demonetized, Allen believes they should.  
Upon this point we agree with Allen,  
but the party cannot unite upon him.—  
[Evansville Courier.

—The Radical State Central Commit-  
tee are distressed about the Orth ex-  
posure, and yet they do not think it the fair  
thing to have brought him all the way  
from Vienna and then crowd him off  
the track just for doing what nearly all  
Radical officers do—make money out of  
their offices. Would not the Evansville  
post-office settle the matter with the  
Journal down there? At Madison such  
an arrangement had a wondrously sooth-  
ing effect.—[Ind. Sentinel.

—A gentleman in Maine on entering  
his house the other day, was agreeably  
surprised to hear from his wife that she  
had a health lift in the parlor. He strip-  
ped himself for practice, but was taken  
down a peg or two when he ascertained  
that the lift was in the shape of a large  
parlor stove, which the lady wished her  
dear husband to carry to the attic.

—A philosophical Englishman, stand-  
ing over the foot-print of a Chicago  
girl on the beach at Brighton, gave utter-  
ance to the thought that filled his  
brain: "Great country, that America.  
Such lofty mountains, such majestic  
rivers, such oceanic lakes, such bound-  
less prairies, and now this!"—[Detroit  
Free Press.

—Private advices from New York in-  
dicate that the opposition to Tilden has  
become so strong and so well organized  
that he cannot possibly hold the dele-  
gation of his own state intact in the St.  
Louis convention.—[Ind. Sentinel.

—England has more iron clads on the  
sea than any other country, and also  
more under the seas.